

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORTREPORT

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY **USSR**DATE DISTR. **15 SEP 74**SUBJECT **Medical Resources**

NO. OF PAGES

PLACE
ACQUIRED NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

50X1-HUM

DATE
ACQUIRED SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.DATE OF INFO

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES. WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793
AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED, ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-
LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS
PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

 military schools.

an artillery school in Odessa and the School of the
Supreme Council - First Guardian Military School (for general officers'
training) in Moscow. Medical care for students was at approximately the
same level in both institutions. The hospital at Odessa, for instance,
contained about 50 beds and took care of the medical needs of four thou-
sand students. The staff consisted of one doctor (a Lt Col), three

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**

ARMY	NOSS/MAK																		
SGO																			

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 2 -

50X1-HUM

medical feldshers, one dental feldsher, and an undetermined number of nurses and orderlies. The equipment was not elaborate but the building was very clean and the medical care, fair. Students were immunized here yearly against typhoid, typhus, smallpox, and diphtheria.

50X1-HUM

Russian word for hospital is "lazaret.")

50X1-HUM

3.

at Chernaya, at Derbent on the Caspian Sea, and at Kirov-Abad. a field hospital in a village near Chernaya. The library building had been commandeered and about 100 critically wounded men were interned temporarily there. There were no beds, only straw to make a softer floor covering and one nurse to care for the entire group.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

The local high school had been remodeled to serve as a hospital and contained about 300 beds. The staff consisted of two doctors, two medical feldshers, the local dentist, and an insufficient number of nurses to care for the patients. there were about 20 patients to a room with only one nurse on duty. Sometimes the nurse would be responsible for 40 patients. the medical care in this hospital was not good. For instance, in the dressing of wounds, soiled bandages were allowed to remain unchanged for as long as three days. Soiled tourniquets and bandages were not discarded after use, but were laundered and reused. To the best of my knowledge, the only medication prescribed in treating wounds was the application of a yellow, odorless salve whose trade name was Revanol. shrapnel wound was treated with Revanol and then wrapped in gauze.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

The hospital apparently did not have X-ray equipment. the military hospital in Kirov-Abad, on the road between Tbilisi and Baku, for X-raying. The local hospital in Kirov-Abad had been converted into a military unit and accommodated about 150 beds. There were three doctors, two or three medical feldshers and some nurses on duty. So great was the need for nurses that local women were drafted into service after a short course in practical nursing. there was more medical equipment in the Kirov-Abad hospital than in the Derbent hospital, but the same low level of medical care was maintained.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

4.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

50X1-HUM

5.

Neither Astrakhan nor Dmitrov had a central water works. The central airport of Moscow and an Air Force paratroop base were located in Vnukovo. [redacted] there was a central water works serving this locality.

6.

Vnukovo had an underground sewerage system and a central disposal plant. There was no underground sewerage in Astrakhan. Outhouses were used and human excreta were buried in the soil. There was a central sewerage system in the heart of Dmitrov, but on the outskirts of the town, outhouses were used. [redacted] approximately one-third of the houses and buildings in Dmitrov were served by the central system.

50X1-HUM

7.

There was a typhus epidemic in Bryansk in 1931 and a very large percentage of the population was affected. [redacted] the occurrence of any other epidemic in this section of the Ukraine from this period through 1944. There was, however, a very high mortality rate among children due to diphtheria. After 1931, school children were inoculated against typhus, typhoid and smallpox. There were no cases of poliomyelitis to my knowledge in any of the sections of the USSR.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] dysentery to be endemic in the USSR because of the low sanitary standards throughout the country.

8.

Prior to World War II the organization, Osobaya Voennoye Anti-Khimicheskaya Podgotovka (Osoobuaxum), was charged with the responsibility of instructing the civilian population in defense measures against chemical warfare. Instruction was given in ways of recognizing German aircraft, in detecting poisonous chemicals, and in the use of gas masks. Prior to World War II, instruction was not obligatory except for high school students. [redacted] the emphasis was quite strong at this level. This was the state of affairs in Astrakhan and [redacted] the same applied to other areas of the USSR.

50X1-HUM

During World War II Osoobuaxum was most probably taken over by MPVO. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted] this service was greatly strengthened and its operation put under the jurisdiction of the police. [redacted] while instruction in CW defense and first aid was adequate, there was an insufficient supply of gas masks and other equipment to meet the immediate needs of the civilian population. [redacted] few measures were being taken against air attack during World War II. Black-outs were effective and the Kremlin, Red Square, Government buildings and residences were camouflaged, but there were no air raid shelters except the subways.

50X1-HUM

9.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

- 4 -

[redacted] one doctor (captain) and one medical feldsher (lieutenant) serviced three thousand military personnel. Each regiment had a doctor (captain) and a medical feldsher (Lieutenant) in its organizational structure. The lieutenant was in command of a medical platoon consisting of 20 medics and a few female nurses. There was no difference between the number of medical personnel assigned to a given number of military personnel during peacetime and wartime. There might have been one exception to the foregoing statement. During peacetime, the workload might have been less on medical personnel connected with a permanent military camp which had the facilities of a local hospital available.

50X1-HUM

10.

11.

12.

50X1-HUM

- end -

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL •